

Date: Sat, 21 Aug 93 21:13:22 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #1001
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Sat, 21 Aug 93 Volume 93 : Issue 1001

Today's Topics:

'Diversity Operation'? (3 msgs)
3 KW Generator for Sale (2 msgs)

How to find the answers to frequently-asked questions about Ham Radio
Is there such thing as an omnidirectional antenna in 3 dimensions?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available (by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: Sat, 21 Aug 1993 14:52:16 GMT
From: netcomsv!netcom.com!joe@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: 'Diversity Operation'?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

a One of the serious problems in FM reception is multipath and this is helped through careful "adding" of the signals through two antennas. One trick I found to see multipath is to take the signal level output (S Meter) and DC couple this to the y axis of a scope. The x axis on the scope goes to an AFC output. A nice display of multipath (or lack therof)...

I use a 3089/3189 FM receiver chip to do this. Maybe this would be useful on HF for setting up diverse antennas??

--

21414 W. Honey Lane, Lake Villa, IL, 60046

Date: Sat, 21 Aug 1993 22:11:39 GMT
From: qualcom.qualcomm.com!qualcomm.com!kleing@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 'Diversity Operation'?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

You might be interested to know that the spread spectrum code division multiple access (CDMA) cellular system developed by Qualcomm includes five kinds of diversity.

- 1) Base station antenna diversity. Usually each base station has two receive antennas for each sector. Signals from two receivers are combined post detection.
- 2) Frequency diversity. The wideband (1.25 MHz) signal tolerates frequency selective fading as long as the whole 1.25 MHz bandwidth doesn't fade at once.
- 3) Time diversity. The system uses forward error correction coding with interleaving over a 20 msec time span so that short duration fades are taken care of.
- 4) Handoff path diversity. The system employs a "soft handoff" technique in which both of two nearby base stations transmit the same information to the mobile at the same time. The mobile has three independent correlation receivers which can receive from up to three base stations at the same time. Meanwhile, the two adjacent base stations both receive signals from the mobile which are then combined at the switching center.
- 5) Multipath diversity. This is the most interesting and unique diversity method because the system actually achieves a benefit from multipath instead of getting hit on the head. Typically, multipath in cellular communications will provide 2 to 4 paths with time spread of a few microseconds. The correlation receivers are able to independently receive these signals and then combine them constructively. The mobile has three independent correlators which can be used either to support multipath reception or handoff (or some of each.) The base station has a total of four correlators which can be used on the two receive antennas to support the antenna diversity or multipath diversity or both.

Naturally, keeping all this sorted out is interesting. ;-) Note that all three of the correlators fit in a single custom IC.

It has been proven to be very, very effective at providing reliable digital links in the cellular propagation environment.

Klein Gilhousen, WT6G

QUALCOMM Incorporated

Date: Sat, 21 Aug 1993 18:52:44 GMT
From: lll-winken.llnl.gov!taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil!rovero@ames.arpa
Subject: 'Diversity Operation'?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The new Mercury Villager (and I assume the corresponding Nissan Quest) advertise a diversity option for FM reception.

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | Packet: KK1D @ K6LY
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv |
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 656-2084 |

Date: 21 Aug 93 09:33:00 GMT
From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!csn!sosinc!
robert.garcia@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 3 KW Generator for Sale
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

3.0 KW GASOLINE POWERED 16 TO 36 VOLT DC GENERATOR FOR SALE

I have one military surplus cage mounted DC generator that has been refurbished and is offered for sale. The unit has a manually variable voltage output of about 16 to 36 volts at up to 105 Amps continuous operation. The generator will provide approximately 200 Amps intermediately if the circuit breaker is bypassed. These generators were originally designed to power military radio transmitters under extreme conditions or "jump start" large diesel engines in trucks and tanks.

IMPORTANT NEW INFORMATION

The generator package is a 60 Hz 3 phase AC generator producing 13.5 to 30 volts at about 35 Amps per leg. The AC output is then brought through a bridge rectifier array to provide the DC power in the same manner as the alternator in your car. I have run regular 60 Hz items like a refrigerator, fan or coffee pot directly off a step up (28 v to 110v) transformer connected to one leg of the output of the generator. Higher 60 Hz voltages are available if the regulator is modified!

The generators are powered by a heavy duty four (4) cylinder air

cooled industrial (Wisconsin) engine of 32 cubic inches and produce about 16 horsepower using ANY type of gasoline. The engines have a protected Fairbanks Morse ignition system designed to start and run under the worst weather conditions. This engine package is also used to power a military standard 5 KW or 10 KW 120/240 volt 60 Hz generator instead of the 28 volt DC generator.

The military engines are easy to maintain and operate and come equipped with a replaceable cartridge type oil filter and mechanical fuel pump allowing gasoline to be drawn from the integral 3.75 gallon tank or an auxiliary fuel tank. Repair parts are available at any auto supply outlet or outboard motor supply business. These generators were designed to be "GI proof" and have been maintained and rebuilt to the same standards as when originally put into operation.

Possible uses are:

Running transmitters and repeater communication systems.

Charging 24 volt trolling motor batteries.

Charging 36 volt fork lift batteries.

Providing "backup" power for solar systems.

Jump starting diesel engines at truck stops or fixed sites.

Powering 24 volt to 120 volt 60 Hz inverters as found in RV's.

Conversion to 120/240 volt 60 Hz generators for emergency use.

Original cost to the US Government: \$3467.00

Price: \$600 each with Rope Starter FOB Baton Rouge, LA.

\$675 each with Electric Starter FOB Baton Rouge, LA.

Weight: 275 pounds each

Dimensions: 35" Length, 24" Width, 25" Height

Fuel Consumption: Approximately 1 gallon per hour at full load

-> I also have a 1.5 KW gasoline powered 16 to 36 volt DC generator for sale. This generator has been used to jump start 24 volt diesel engine starters on both generators and trucks. The generator is military surplus and is in excellent condition.

Robert Garcia, Ph.D. PO Box 22106 Baton Rouge, LA 70894 (504) 767-4100

Internet Address: robert.garcia@sosinc.com

RIME Routing: ->505

ThrobNet Routing: ->505

ILink Routing: ->CAJUN

. SM 1.06 ----- . Robert Garcia, Ph.D. (504) 767-4100

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| Southern On-line Services - SysOp: Russell Jackson - 504-356-0790 |
| 2000+ Windows Files, 2.4 Gig, Internet, RIME and Throbnnet On-line |
+-----+

Date: 21 Aug 93 10:51:00 GMT

From: pravda.sdsc.edu!news.cerf.net!usc!howland.reston.ans.net!
usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!csn!sosinc!
robert.garcia@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: 3 KW Generator for Sale
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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. SM 1.06 ----- . Robert Garcia, Ph.D. (504) 767-4100

+-----+
| Southern On-line Services - SysOp: Russell Jackson - 504-356-0790 |
| 2000+ Windows Files, 2.4 Gig, Internet, RIME and Throbnet On-line |
+-----+

Date: 21 Aug 93 09:44:04 GMT
From: rtech!amdahl!amdahl!uts.amdahl.com@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: How to find the answers to frequently-asked questions about Ham Radio
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Posted-By: auto-faq 2.4

Archive-name: ham-faq-ptr

How to find the Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions list

This article will tell you how to find the answers to frequently-asked Questions (FAQ) from rec.radio.amateur.misc. The FAQ articles are posted on the 7th of each month. This article is posted on the 14th, 21st, and 28th of every month as a reminder of where to find the FAQ.

The FAQ articles are intended to summarize some common questions on the rec.radio.amateur.misc newsgroup and Info-Hams mail list as well as to help beginners get started.

Besides the monthly posting, the FAQ is always available via anonymous FTP and from e-mail servers. This article contains instructions for obtaining a copy of the FAQ. It also contains the table of contents from the FAQ so that you know which questions are covered by it.

Please provide a copy of the FAQ to any new or soon-to-be Hams you know.

Regular FAQ postings can help save network bandwidth and maintain a good signal-to-noise ratio in the newsgroup. However, they can't do it alone - you, the reader, have to use them. If you are a new user, please print and review the FAQ articles and look at the instructions in the news.newusers newsgroup before posting any articles. If you are an experienced user, please help by refraining from answering frequently-asked questions on the newsgroup if they are already answered by the FAQ articles. Instead, send e-mail to the user who asked the question. (It will be helpful if you include the part of the FAQ that answers their question, but not the whole thing.)

--How to obtain a current copy of the FAQ-----

There are 3 ways to obtain a copy of the FAQ.

- 1) NetNews
- 2) Anonymous FTP
- 3) An Electronic Mail Server

Option #1: NetNews

If you are familiar enough with NetNews to look through previous articles on your system, Option #1 above may be the easiest for you. The FAQ is posted so that it should not expire from your site's news spool until the next one is posted. Unfortunately, some news administrators do not honor the expiration dates meant to preserve the FAQ.

Look in rec.radio.amateur.misc, rec.radio.info, rec.answers, or news.answers. If the FAQ has expired at your site, try Option #2 (and ask your news administrator to honor expiration dates for articles cross-posted to news.answers if he/she can.)

Option #2: Anonymous FTP

Anonymous FTP uses the File Transfer Protocol. It is only available to sites which are directly connected to the Internet. If you don't know how to use FTP and can't find a friend to help you, continue to Option #3. If your site is not connected to the Internet, you should also continue to Option #3.

The following sites have copies of the FAQ:

site name & address	path to FAQ articles
ftp.amdahl.com	pub/radio/amateur/faq.[1-3].Z located in western USA, FAQ updated daily
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu	pub/ham-radio/faq_ham_[1-3] located in eastern USA, FAQ updated monthly
rtfm.mit.edu	pub/usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/faq/part* located in eastern USA, FAQ updated monthly contains news.answers archive - most UseNet FAQs are here
grivel.une.edu.au	pub/ham-radio/buffalo/ham-radio/faq_ham_[1-3] located in Australia, FAQ updated monthly (Ham files mirrored from buffalo/funet/ucsd daily)
nic.funet.fi	pub/ham/info/faq_ham_[1-3] located in Finland, FAQ updated monthly

Remember, when connecting to the remote system, use the login name of "anonymous" and, as a courtesy to the site administrators, your e-mail address for the password.

Option #3: Electronic Mail Server

If you can't use Options 1 or 2, your only remaining option is electronic mail. You can retrieve a copy of the FAQ by sending a message to
`mail-server@rtfm.mit.edu`

The body of your mail will contain a command for the mail server software. To get all of the FAQ (consisting of 70K of e-mail in 3 parts), place the following in the first line of your message:

`send usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/faq/*`

Leave out the subject of your message because the mail server will ignore it.

--- begin sample mail message ---
To: `mail-server@rtfm.mit.edu`
From: `me@here.org`
Date: Mon Aug 14 22:27:33 PDT 1995

`send usenet/news.answers/radio/ham-radio/faq/*`
--- end sample mail message ---

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 - * Acknowledgements (6/93)
 - * Notes on "Netiquette" (1/93)
- ** What is Amateur Radio? (11/92)
- ** Who can become a ham? (6/93)
- ** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio? (4/92)
- ** How much does it cost? (4/92)
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- ** What are the tests like? (6/93)
- ** What can I do with a ham radio license? (5/92)
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 - * Access to FTP archives via electronic mail (1/93)
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- ** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams? (pre-4/92)
- ** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him? (6/93)
- ** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc? (pre-4/92)

** Where can I get ham radio software for my computer? (4/92)
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** Is there any information on antique radios? (pre-4/92)
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--Submitting changes for the FAQ-----

If you have comments or updates for the FAQ, send e-mail to
hamradio-faq@amdahl.com

This will send mail to all the people on the FAQ editorial review group.

Date: 18 Aug 1993 06:02:06 GMT
From: munnari.oz.au!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!europa.eng.gtefsd.com!
mozart.amil.jhu.edu!ishtar.med.jhu.edu!roberts@network.ucsd.edu
Subject: Is there such thing as an omnidirectional antenna in 3 dimensions?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

[I originally posted this to sci.electronics, but I thought that the device that I'm looking for might be something that is in common use by amateurs and broadcasters. Sorry if it doesn't seem relevant. dcr]

Hi all,

I'm looking for an antenna of some sort that I can use as an omnidirectional field strength indicator. We have a system that produces 3 orthogonal (at 90 degrees to one another) magnetic fields at 3 frequencies. The 'emitters' are mounted on a 40 inch cubical frame, so that at the center of the cube, you get 3 fields that are approximately orthogonal to each other. We use it to measure the gaze direction of the eyeball by placing a small coil of wire embedded in a contact lens onto the eye. A wire is run from the eyecoil to an amplifier which separates the 3 frequencies and gives us the strength of each of the fields as picked up by the (very directional) coil of wire. To get our math right, we need to detect the relative strength of the 3 fields very near the eyecoil.

Date: Sat, 21 Aug 1993 13:30:18 GMT
From: dog.ee.lbl.gov!overload.lbl.gov!agate!spool.mu.edu!howland.reston.ans.net!
gatech!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <willmore.745770473@metropolis.gis.iastate.edu>,
<1993Aug19.211516.4214@newsgate.sps.mot.com>,
<1993Aug20.160545.25277@rsg1.er.usgs.gov>
Reply-To : gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
Subject : Re: If I call FCC, cab they tell me what my new call is?

In article <1993Aug20.160545.25277@rsg1.er.usgs.gov> bodoh@ogg.cr.usgs.gov (Tom Bodoh) writes:

>
>While it is tempting to contribute to the government-red-tape bashing, the
>reality is that the funding for the FCC has been cut to the bone - and
>amateur licensing is not a reimbursable income as commercial licensing is. I
>think that one really good way to help them do a better job is to allow
>them to charge a nominal fee for license handling. Otherwise, you can
>expect low priority handling as they are not getting any funding for it.

This isn't really true. The FCC isn't allowed to keep the fees they collect, those go into the general fund and are really just a backdoor tax. Back when the FCC *was* charging amateurs a fee, their turnaround wasn't really any better. It still ran at least 6 weeks, and they were processing a lot fewer applications. Their appropriation today is \$20

million *higher* than it was then, so you can't say they're starved for funds either. Their appropriation *is* small, but only in comparison to other government agencies which have received *huge* annual increases while the FCC budget has remained essentially constant for the last 20 years.

>I have seen other possible solutions, including offloading the data entry to >the VEC's and allow them to charge more for testing - this seems workable >to me. The FCC could process applications much faster if they didn't have >to do the human-resource intensive data entry. Some have criticized their >computer facilities, but I don't care if they're running a 4.77 Mhz 8088 >based PC, you simply cannot blame their computers, it is a human >resource/funding/priority issue...

The FCC *says* it's their computer, more specifically their software. Apparently they are running a real antique machine that was coded in machine language many years ago by programmers long gone. There's little doubt that a modern PC running a database language program could handle the whole process painlessly, but you've got to remember we're dealing with the government here. Nobody has any incentive to buck the system and fight for funding for a new PC and software, that's a capital expenditure and competes with scanners for the vans. By using the old system, they can justify 2 staff positions to feed it. The cardinal rule of bureaucracy is never do anything that reduces staffing.

Gary

--
Gary Coffman KE4ZV | "If 10% is good enough | gatech!wa4mei!ke4zv!gary
Destructive Testing Systems | for Jesus, it's good | uunet!rsiatl!ke4zv!gary
534 Shannon Way | enough for Uncle Sam." | emory!kd4nc!ke4zv!gary
Lawrenceville, GA 30244 | -Ray Stevens |

Date: (null)
From: (null)
Thanks in advance,
dale, roberts@ishtar.med.jhu.edu

Date: Sun, 22 Aug 1993 03:21:35 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!emory!kd4nc!
n4tii@network.ucsd.edu
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Aug17.195329.13550@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>,

<1993Aug20.082928@IASTATE.EDU>, <252tta\$5vf@zephyr.ens.tek.com>
Subject : Re: Bootlegger At ARRL N.E. Convention

ronk@cascade.ens.tek.com (Ron Kirkpatrick) writes:

>In article <1993Aug20.082928@IASTATE.EDU>, wjturner@IASTATE.EDU (William J
Turner) writes:

>|> FYI--The original posting said the woman went to a testing session and said
she
>|> had *no* ham license. She then *failed* the Technician exams. (Not that this
>|> realy matters, since she still wouldn't be able to transmit the same day.)
She
>|> was then seen talking into her HT latter the same day. Assuming of course
that
>|> her HT was a ham radio (as opposed to a radio for some other band), then she
>|> clearly either lied to the VEs or was transmitting illegally. End of
>|> discussion.
>|>
>|> However, the radio could have been for a different band (the original poster
may
>|> have actually seen the radio's model number and recognized it as definitely
>|> being a ham radio, but I don't know for sure), and thus she was not
necessarily
>|> transmitting illegal. (Of course, she could still have been, but we have no
way
>|> to know.)

>One other question that would need to be answered:

>Was there an amateur standing next to her and acting as a control operator?

One guy mentioned something that most of you failed to take into consideration.

The woman could have been in CAP. CAP rigs need not be commercial rigs, only
pass some very simple spectral purity checks, like most ham rigs do.

So, my guess is that 1, she in fact was bootlegging, or 2, she was a CAP op
that was waiting for thinking of getting her ticket.... too bad the guy did
not get a good look at her operating frequency...

(I think, for the most part, that she indeed was bootlegging)

John Reed, n4tii
(Y'all congratulate me, I graduated college Friday night!)

n4tii%kd4nc.uucp@gatech.edu

>--
>Ron Kirkpatrick
>News Administrator/Postmaster
>Tektronix, Inc
>503-627-6707

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #1001
